

separated from each other by inches to a foot or two. All located themselves on the lee side of twigs, head upward and wings folded together over their backs. After the heavy rain shower they gradually disassembled, fanning their wings before flying away one-by-one. One individual moved for a time to another tree and repositioned itself on a twig but on the side of the continuing southeast breeze, with wings spread apart and not fanning.

In their paper on roost recruitment and resource utilization by *Heliconius charitonia* L. near Vera Cruz, Mexico, D. A. Waller and L. E. Gilbert (1982, J. Lepid. Soc. 36:178-184) review hypotheses on communal roosting and comment that *Heliconius* roosting behavior is one of the major remaining mysteries of lepidopteran biology. In relation to our observations, Gilbert (pers. comm.) mentions that the roosts at Vera Cruz, where daily rains were the rule, formed earlier when storms occurred in the early afternoon. He has also seen such roosting in *B. philenor* and *Danaus gilippus* (Cramer) around Catarina, Dimmit Co., Texas.

Our observations were made during a one-day trip and without opportunity for more extended observation. While difficult in south Texas because of sporadic rainfall, further observation of roosting behavior on days with and without afternoon thunderstorms will be necessary to extend and explain our observations for *Battus* and other species. It would be interesting to know whether the butterflies we observed returned to the same place for roosting at night.

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Journal of the Lepidopterists' Society
38(2), 1984, 143-144

WESTERN RANGE EXTENSIONS FOR *ANISOTA CONSULARIS* (SATURNIIDAE) REPRESENTING NEW STATE RECORDS IN MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA

Until recently, the known distribution of *Anisota consularis* Dyar was limited to a few scattered records from Florida. The inability of reviewers to correctly separate *A. consularis* from its Floridian congeners only further limited our knowledge of the species' range. Kimball (1965, Lepidoptera of Florida, p. 69) readily admitted the limitations of his knowledge of *A. consularis* and Ferguson (1971, Moths of North America, Fascicle 20(2A), Bombycoidea: Saturniidae (Part), pp. 63-84) had difficulty distinguishing between *A. consularis* and *Anisota stigma* Fabricius.

The revision of the genus by Riotte and Peigler (1980(81), J. Res. Lepid. 19(3):101-180) offers the first taxonomic understanding of *A. consularis* and corrects many of the previously published mis-identifications. In addition, they offer records of *A. consularis* from Long and Bulloch counties of coastal Georgia. These captures are the only previously published reports of *A. consularis* occurring outside of Florida.

Several years ago, through the generosity of curator Patricia Ramey, the author examined the *Anisota* in the Mississippi Entomological Museum at Mississippi State University. A previously undetermined female collected by C. C. Greer at Gulfport, Harrison County, Mississippi, on 1 September 1916, was identified by the author as *A. consularis*. This specimen represents a new state record and westward range extension for *A. consularis*.

Recently, the author also examined the *Anisota* in the private collection of Vernon A.

Brou, Edgard, Louisiana. Among the material was a female *A. consularis* collected by Brou on 3 August 1978, at Fluker, Tangipahoa Parish, Louisiana. This capture also constitutes a state record and further extends the western range of *A. consularis*.

It is noteworthy that both collecting locales are from coastal areas. Additional captures of *A. consularis* should be anticipated in those areas of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama, where a mild climate is maintained by the warming influence of the Gulf of Mexico.

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Journal of the Lepidopterists' Society
38(2), 1984, 144-146

A BILATERAL SEXUAL MOSAIC OF *MITOURA GRYNEUS* (LYCAENIDAE)

A bilateral sexual mosaic of the Olive Hairstreak, *Mitoura gryneus* (Hübner) was collected on 1 August 1981, from Red Cedar, *Juniperus virginia*, near Lynx, Adams County, Ohio. The only other specimen collected on that date was a typical female.

The right half of the specimen is male in appearance and is strongly suffused with gold scales (Fig. 1). The left half has a mixture of male and female characters and is dark brown with a dusting of orange-brown scales, a female characteristic. The right scent pad is oval and measures 1.98×0.71 mm (Fig. 2). The left scent pad is sickle-shaped and measures 1.54×0.39 mm. A small sample ($n = 8$) of typical scent pads from southern Ohio was all oval and averaged $2.01 \pm 0.113 \times 0.73 \pm 0.026$ mm. No differences in pattern can be detected on the ventral wing surfaces.

The genitalia of the mosaic were dissected and compared to typical male genitalia from southern Ohio (Fig. 2). The right half appears to be typically male, but the left half has several abnormalities. The halves of the uncus are not fused medially, and the left half is largely unsclerotized and dorsally enlarged. The left valva is narrowed basally but is otherwise well developed. A partially sclerotized projection from the left vinculum



FIG. 1. Bilateral sexual mosaic of *Mitoura gryneus*.